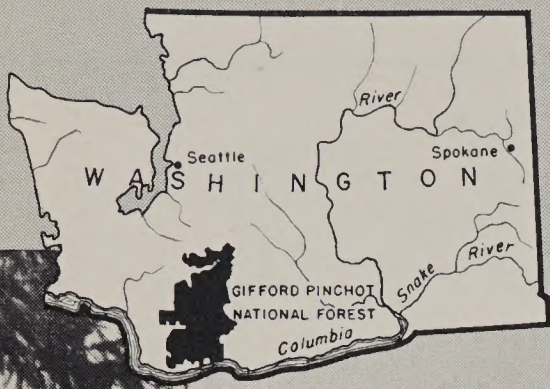


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GIFFORD PINCHOT

NATIONAL FOREST



Mount St. Helens across 25 miles of virgin Douglas-fir.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region

Issued October 1949

GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST is named for America's great conservationist, the man who gave the first big impetus to the movement of conservation of natural resources in the United States. It was first established as the Columbia National Forest during Pinchot's term as Chief of the United States Forest Service, and managed in accordance with the precepts for which he fought. By proclamation on June 15, 1949, the President changed the name of the forest to that of the man it now honors. The Gifford Pinchot lies in the State of Washington on both sides of the Cascade Range from the divide between the Nisqually and Cowlitz Rivers and the foothills of Mount Rainier south of the Columbia Gorge, and has a total area of nearly 1½ million acres.

The resources of this forest, like those of all national forests, are for public use. One of its greatest resources is 17 billion board feet of timber. Douglas-fir, silver and noble fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and ponderosa pine furnish most of the volume. Western white pine, Englemann spruce, western larch, mountain hemlock, and other tree species are present in smaller quantities. The growth on the forest will support an estimated annual cut of 200 million feet of timber perpetually. In managing the forest, the aim is not only to keep the land continuously producing timber but also to harvest the timber in such a manner that watershed protection values are unimpaired. Forage, another of the forest's many resources, is carefully managed and integrated with other uses of the forest. Sheep and cattle from neighboring farm lands are grazed under permit.

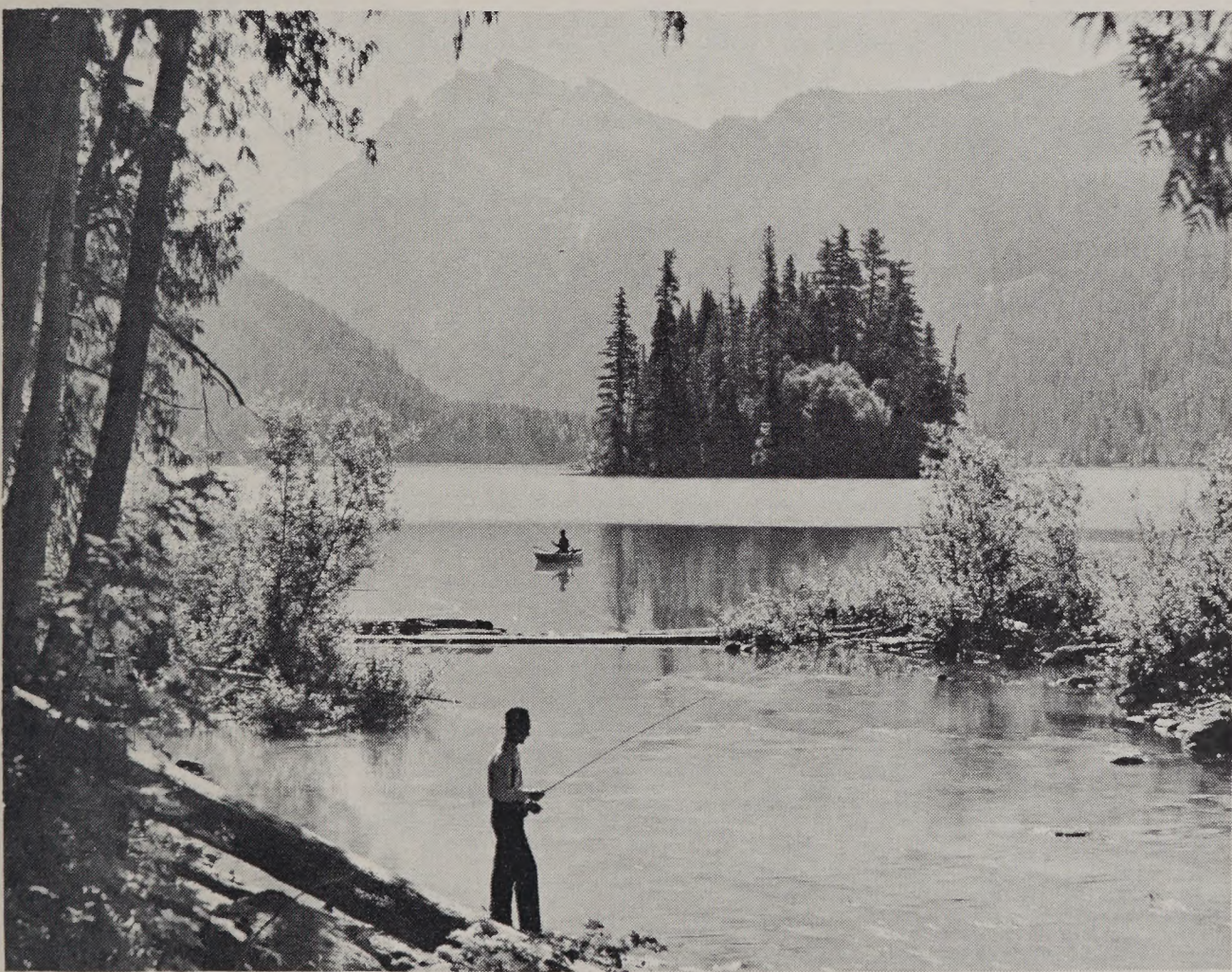
Wildlife is fairly plentiful. Black-tailed deer, black bear, elk, mountain goat, all of the native fur bearers, and most of the game birds are represented. About 6,000 hunters and 14,000 fishermen visit the forest each year.

Recreation is a resource as valuable and as real as timber and forage. Because of this, other developments are approved only after their effect on recreation in the area is considered. Conflicting uses are correlated through planning. It is estimated that in addition to the hunters and fishermen more than 150,000 other recreationists visit the forest annually. With few exceptions, no charge is made for the use of forest camp grounds. Locations that have some special attraction are chosen for these camps. For instance, at Government Mineral Springs Camp there are a number of springs with high mineral content. La Wis Wis Camp is on a fishing stream, and Goose Lake, Bench, Mosquito, Horseshoe, Council, Takhlakh Lake, and Packwood Lake camps are also of interest to fishing enthusiasts.

Further information about the Gifford Pinchot National Forest can be obtained from the forest supervisor, 801 West 8th St., Vancouver, Wash., or from any of the district rangers, who are stationed at Carson, Trout Lake, Spirit Lake, Randle, Cougar, and Packwood.



Looking south into the Goat Rocks Wild Area, typical of the fine scenery in the high Cascades. No roads are permitted in the area, and travel is by foot or horseback over well-marked trails. The Cascade Crest Trail, which follows close to the summit of the Cascade Range from the Columbia River to the Canadian boundary, passes through this area.



Packwood Lake, on the west edge of the Goat Rocks Wild Area, is reached by trail from the town of Packwood. Each year thousands of sportsmen enjoy the excellent fishing and hunting this forest affords.



Spirit Lake, at the foot of Mount St. Helens (9,671 feet), is the scene of much recreational use. Forty-four miles from Castle Rock, over a new highway, it has a Forest Service camp ground and three privately operated resorts.



The Mount Adams huckleberry patches, rich in Indian lore and tradition, are a favorite spot for Indians and whites alike.



A waterfall on Bird Creek, one of many beautiful waterfalls on the forest. Bird Creek Meadows, near timber line, is a region of alpine meadows, lakes, waterfalls, and wild flowers.



Grazing is one of the recognized uses of the national forests. Forage is plentiful on the east side of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the open pine timber and on high, open ridges. Above, sheep grazing Muddy Meadows, with Mount Adams rising majestically in the background. Below, a district ranger and permittee inspecting cattle forage in the Tatoosh Range.





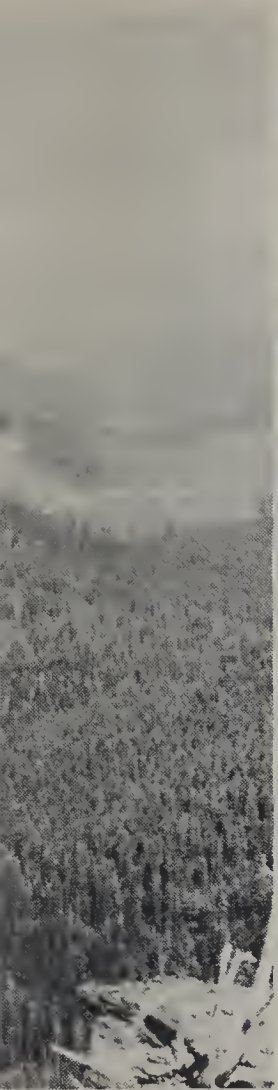
Flat Top Lookout, a part of the forest protection system. Forest-fire prevention and protection is an important part of forest management. Campers and smokers can help by practicing the rules of good woodsmanship.



Camping at Bird Lake Camp Ground, one of 82 on the forest. Forest-camp improvements usually consist of cleared spaces for cars and tents, tables and benches, rock stoves and fireplaces, drinking water, sanitary facilities, and sometimes community kitchens and playground equipment for children. Compliance with reasonable regulations about leaving a clean camp and a dead fire is requested.



The timber of the Gifford Pinchot is highly valuable as a protective cover erosion of soil and contributing to the steady flow of important riv shown above, in the Iron Creek Drainage keeps the land continuo log train crosses the Cowlitz River trestle. Right, felling a Douglas quality veneer logs for many generations to come.



steep mountain slopes, slowing down run-off of rain and snow, checking
and streams. Clear cutting Douglas-fir in the 60- to 80-acre patches, as
producing timber and leaves watershed values unimpaired. Below, a
. Under management, timber from this forest will be a source of high-



*Mount Adams (12,307 feet) and Council Lake, as seen from Council Bluff.
Adams and Mount St. Helens are popular climbs.*

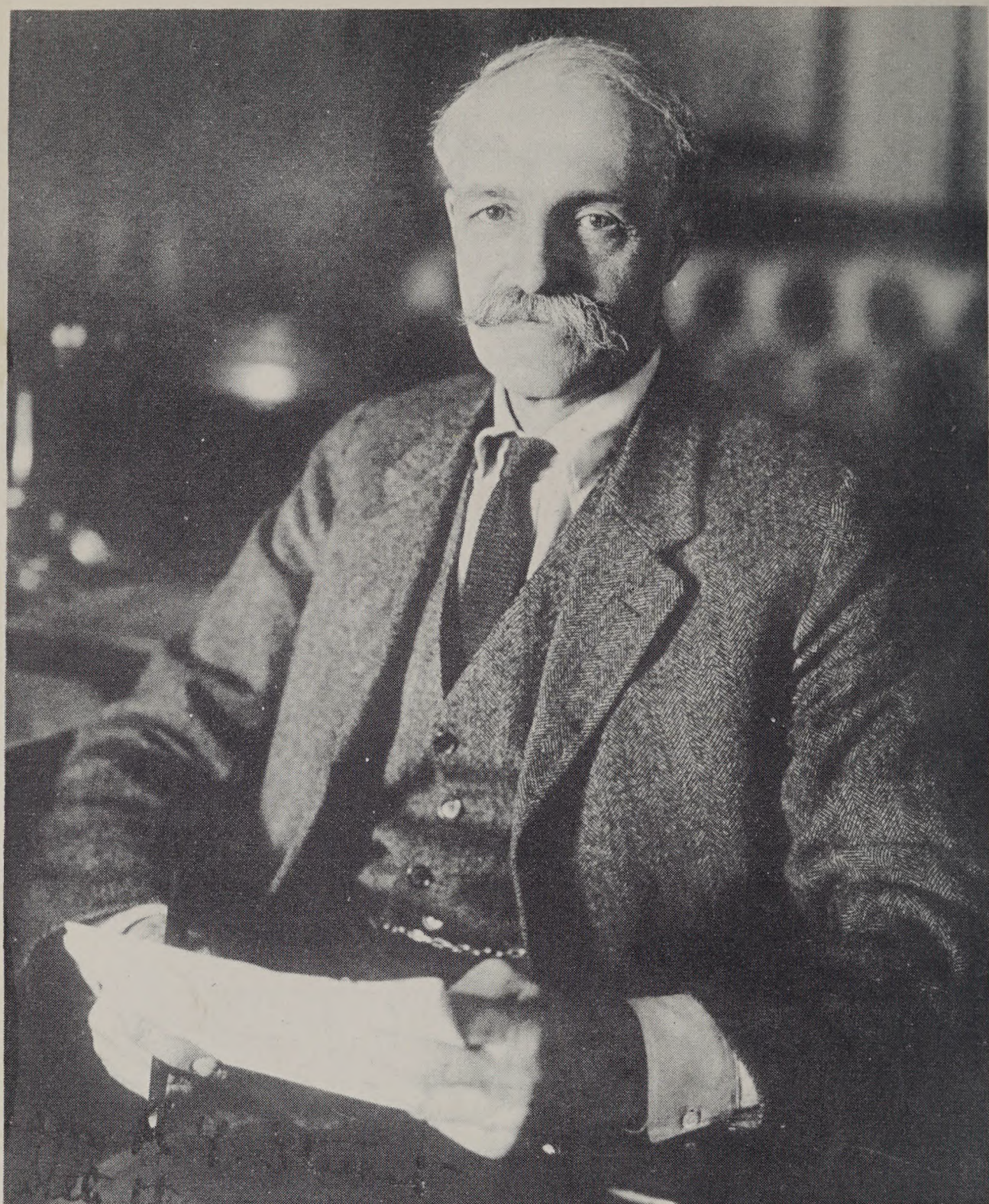


Mountain lakes and alpine meadows are characteristic of this area. Mount



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Traced from 1940 Columbia 3-Color
Topographic Map, With Revisions
to March, 1940 By A.W.K. and J.B.V.
Portland, Oregon. Revised Jan. 1949



Gifford Pinchot brought the word "conservation" out of the dictionary into the American vocabulary. The conservation movement that got under way largely through his crusading efforts may well determine the future progress and security of our Nation.

"G. P.," as he was widely known, was the first American professional forester, and first Chief of the United States Forest Service. He played a leading part in the development of our national forest system and in establishing the basic principles of their management. The policy first stated when he became Chief Forester, that the national forests should be administered for "the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run," still guides the management of our national forests today.